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HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1891.

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**NOTICE.**  
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.  
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.  
Telegraphic Address Press. Telephone No. 15.  
**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**TO LET.**  
**HOUSES at the Peak and at BELLEVUE TERRACE.**  
BOOMS and SHOP in BRACKENFORD Avenue. QUEEN'S ROAD. 2nd Floor. 24 HOURS. HOUSE No. 3, "BELL'S COURT," BONHAM ROAD.  
GODOWNS in DUNDRELL STREET.  
HOUSE No. 31, "WEST VIEW," FORTSOLVAY ROAD.  
GODOWNS or OFFICES, First Floor at 10, "MAYNARD HOUSE," FAIRVIEW.  
BUNGALOW, "DRELMAN," FAIRVIEW.  
Apply to  
BELLING & Co.  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1891. [2385]

**ON VIEW TO-DAY.**  
**THE MARINEBURE FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.**  
**SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Underigned has been instructed by the Liquidators to offer for Sale  
**(THURSDAY), the 22nd October, 1891,**  
at CONNOR'S HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, The Handsome DRAWING ROOM SUITES in Brackford, Topaz, and Valer, Velvet and Marble-Top Occasional TABLES, CABINETS, DAVENPORTS, and BOUTIQUE FURNITURE.  
DINING ROOM SUITES in Leather and Cane Seats, Round and Telescopic DINING TABLES, Marble-Top SIDEBOARDS and DINING WAGGONS.  
A large Assortment of OFFICE, HALL, and BEDROOM FURNITURE, all of this Company's well-known and substantial make.  
One Handsome Walnut AMERICAN PULPING BEDSTEAD with Spring and Hair MATTRESS and bevelled mirror front. This Sale is to be held on SATURDAY the 24th October, by a sale of the remaining and handsome UPHOLSTERY STOCK of TAPESTRY, VELVETS, PLUSH, and other COVERINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS, COBES, BUTTONS, &c.  
The Furniture will be on view on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th and 21st October. Catalogues may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer,  
F. RAPP,  
Zelland Street,  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1891. [2386]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Underigned has received instructions from H. M. ACTING NAVAL STOREKEEPER to Sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1891, at Noon,  
at H.M. NAVAL YARD, SUNDAY VAL, ALL CALLING COMMODITIES STORES.  
Comprising—  
PAPERSTUFFED OLD WROUGHTIRON, BARS, CHAIN, CABLES, CANNAS, BAGS, VICTUALING STORES and IMPLEMENTS, &c. &c.  
Also  
SAILING PINNACE at Kowloon Yard. Terms of Sale—As per catalogue.  
J. H. ARMSTRONG,  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1891. [2387]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Underigned has received instructions from H. M. ACTING NAVAL STOREKEEPER to Sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
on SATURDAY, the 24th October, 1891, at 10 a.m., at the SALES ROOMS, No. 9, PRATA CENTRAL, The Powerful and Fast Steam Launch lately belonging to Messrs. Russell & Co. Length between perpendiculars 57 feet. Beam 12 feet 6 inches. Depth moulded 4 feet 11 inches. With Lead Keel, 11 tons 8 cwt., and 2 tons inside Lead Ballast. She was sheathed with Copper in 1887 and is furnished with a complete outfit of sails and gear, including racing sails.  
The well-known Yachts "NAOMI" and "ARIEL."  
Length on deck 44' 6". Depth moulded 4' 6". With Lead Keel about 10 tons and Lead Ballast, complete outfit of sails, including racing sails and gear.  
Terms of Sale—Cash before delivery. For further particulars, apply to  
GORDON & CO., Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1891. [2388]

**FOR SHANGHAI.**  
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHONGKING, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, HANKOW, and Peking on the YANAGAWA.)  
**THE Company's Steamship.**  
**"CANTON."**  
Captain Sellar, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 20th October, 1891. [2389]

**FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.**  
**THE SCOTCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
THE Company's Steamship  
**"LOO SOOK."**  
Captain A. Benson, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th October, 1891. [2390]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**"HATIAN."**  
Captain S. Ashford, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at DAYLIGHT.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS, GARDNER & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1891. [2391]

**INTIMATIONS.**  
**£1,000 STG.** Payable at Age 55, or death if previous may be secured by payment at the rate of  
2 7 6 per quarter if commenced at age (n. b.)  
2 8 10 2 10 11 2 12 13 2 14 15 2 16 17 2 18 19 2 20 21 2 22 23 2 24 25 2 26 27 2 28 29 2 30 31 2 32 33 2 34 35 2 36 37 2 38 39 2 40 41 2 42 43 2 44 45 2 46 47 2 48 49 2 50 51 2 52 53 2 54 55 2 56 57 2 58 59 2 60 61 2 62 63 2 64 65 2 66 67 2 68 69 2 70 71 2 72 73 2 74 75 2 76 77 2 78 79 2 80 81 2 82 83 2 84 85 2 86 87 2 88 89 2 90 91 2 92 93 2 94 95 2 96 97 2 98 99 2 100 101 2 102 103 2 104 105 2 106 107 2 108 109 2 110 111 2 112 113 2 114 115 2 116 117 2 118 119 2 120 121 2 122 123 2 124 125 2 126 127 2 128 129 2 130 131 2 132 133 2 134 135 2 136 137 2 138 139 2 140 141 2 142 143 2 144 145 2 146 147 2 148 149 2 150 151 2 152 153 2 154 155 2 156 157 2 158 159 2 160 161 2 162 163 2 164 165 2 166 167 2 168 169 2 170 171 2 172 173 2 174 175 2 176 177 2 178 179 2 180 181 2 182 183 2 184 185 2 186 187 2 188 189 2 190 191 2 192 193 2 194 195 2 196 197 2 198 199 2 200 201 2 202 203 2 204 205 2 206 207 2 208 209 2 210 211 2 212 213 2 214 215 2 216 217 2 218 219 2 220 221 2 222 223 2 224 225 2 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# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG PRESS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1891.

## THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

Notwithstanding all the cries of hard times, the Acting Governor in his speech at the opening of the session of the Legislative Council on the 15th inst. was able to refer to the increasing prosperity of the Colony, evidence of which he finds in the growth of the public revenue, the increase of the shipping trade, and the remarkable results of the census. We are now so near the end of the year that it is possible to form a fairly accurate estimate of what the total revenue will be. The figure is placed by the Acting Governor at \$2,039,042, or an increase of over \$27,000 on that of the year 1890. This sum is sufficient not only to cover the ordinary expenditure, including the increased military contribution both for this year and last year, and the increased salaries, but also to leave a balance of \$250,000 towards defraying the cost of extraordinary public works. The cost of the latter for the present year is now estimated at \$500,000. This leaves a deficit on the year of \$250,000 to be defrayed out of existing balances. The Colony's balances, however, are now nearly exhausted, and if the execution of public works is to be continued at the rate of \$500,000 a year, which it appears is about the limit of what the Public Works Department have the means of carrying out, either a loan must be raised or the revenue must be increased. The Secretary of State has intimated his readiness to consider the question of a loan, but General Bannister appears to anticipate an increase of revenue sufficient to render a loan unnecessary. With the growth of the prosperity and population of the Colony an annual increase of revenue may be reasonably expected, but not to the extent of \$250,000, the amount required to make up the difference between the present revenue and the total expenditure, both ordinary and extraordinary. It appears that the Opium Farm is expected to play the part of the milk cow that is to supply the deficiency. We hope the expectations may be fulfilled. The general belief has been that the next letting of the Farm would have to be made at a considerable reduction in the rental, and a substantial increase will therefore come as an agreeable surprise.

A new Opium Bill was introduced on the 15th inst. which it is hoped will have the effect of increasing the value of the Farm. The Colonial Treasurer in seconding the second reading pointed out that whereas the Farm produces under half a million dollars annually the Straits Farm produces more than a million, and he expressed the opinion that there was no reason why we should not derive a large revenue from this source. It depends very much on the character of the law affecting the Farm and its administration. The more difficult smuggling is made the more will the monopolist be willing to pay for his privilege, and vice versa.

The Hon. P. BYRNE said the Opium Farmer had the reputation of taking very good care of himself and that in fact the smuggling was carried on under his direction. The hon. gentleman seems to have been suffering from some confusion of thought, for it is inconceivable that smuggling into the Colony should be encouraged by the Opium Farmer, who has everything to lose and nothing to gain by it. What the hon. gentleman was thinking of probably was the smuggling that is supposed to go on from this Colony into China, which is quite a different thing. As to the Opium Farmer taking good care of himself, he can only do so to the extent the law allows him, and here the question arises as to how far he ought to be armed with legal powers to protect himself, the exercise of which must necessarily cause inconvenience and annoyance to the community.

It is quite certain that we cannot at the same time have a large revenue from the Farm and refuse the Farmer the necessary powers to preserve his monopoly. Reference was made at the meeting on Thursday to the efficiency with which the Straits Farms are worked and the assistance afforded to the Farmer by the Government, but it may be useful to note that the *Lat Pau*, a Chinese paper published at Singapore, which presumably has sources of information open to it, has recently been writing on the subject and arrives at the conclusion that while ten millions of dollars roughly are extracted from the pockets of the opium-consuming public by the conclusion of every contract under this system, but three millions of this sum go into the coffers of Government, the rest going in upkeep and profits to the Farmers, which latter have, as a rule, run from several hundreds of thousands of dollars to several millions. It is possible that the Government, if it took the matter into its own hands, might be able to derive a larger revenue than under the present system without giving rise to the abuses that appear inseparable from a Farm. If the Farm system be adhered to, however, it is obvious that the Farmer must be supported by the Government if the rent of the Farm is to be kept up, and the difference in the amount of annoyance and inconvenience caused to individuals by a strict and a loose system of working does not seem so considerable that the Colony should be called upon to forego the very handsome addition to the revenue which the Acting Governor appears to anticipate as a result of the proposed new law.

The satisfaction caused by the anticipation of an increase of revenue is somewhat marred by the proposal that a large amount of money should be spent on the utterly unnecessary project of a new gambling Ordinance in his speech on the 15th inst. said the effect of the new Gambling Ordinance had been most satisfactory, as evidenced not only by the total suppression of the gambling houses, but the consequent diminution of all classes of crime. Whether the Gambling Ordinance and the diminution of all classes of crime stand in the direct relation of cause and effect or not, and what manner of men they are who effect

certain it is that the Gao has in the present time fewer occupants than for many years past. Instead of there being overcrowding some of the cells are, we believe, unoccupied, and with a diminishing number of criminals convicted it is surely somewhat out of place to propose to plunge the Colony into the expense of a new goal. Notwithstanding all the overcrowding of which so much has been made the fact remains that the present goal is about the healthiest place in the Colony, there being surprisingly little sickness amongst either the prisoners or the staff. From this point of view it would be impossible to expect better results from any new building that may be erected, while on the other hand it is not at all unlikely that in a new building in another district fever would claim its toll. Happily there seems to be some difficulty about finding a site and we sincerely hope that if the principle of a new goal be assented to the execution of the work may remain under consideration as long as the construction of the new Central Market has been, or somewhat longer, for the matter is one in reference to which the Government can well afford to proceed with great deliberation. The original idea was that the new goal should be erected on a site in the Western district, but this is now considered would be likely to interfere with the extension of the residential suburbs of the town in that direction, and attention has been turned toward Causeway Bay, the idea of locating the military in that neighborhood having, we understand, been abandoned. The fact, however, that the police had recently been removed from Whitefield Station on account of fear may raise a prejudice against that district. While the local Government and the Colonial Office are considering these points the Colony will be saving its money. The only objection to the present goal is that it does not afford room for experimenting with new methods of reforming criminals, but seeing how almost hopeless is the prospect of reforming a Chinese criminal by any method open to us, and that the object of imprisonment in this Colony must always be considered deterrent rather than reformative, we fail to see why the Colony should be called upon to spend a large sum of money on any project of the kind. The reference to the new goal is one blot in the very excellent and satisfactory speech made by the Acting Governor on the 15th inst. His Excellency, though his tenure of office is a short one, has evidently made himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the Colony and closely studied its requirements, and on Thursday he was able to make various satisfactory announcements as to public works, the only unsatisfactory statement being, as we have already remarked, that relating to the new goal, the construction of which it is said has been decided upon.

**INLAND RESIDENCE IN JAPAN.**  
A short while ago our esteemed contemporary, the *Japan Mail*, took us gently to task for expressing what seemed to it heretical views respecting the value of foreign residence in the interior of such countries as China and Japan. Our contemporary went so far as to say that our article on the subject was one of those—a numerous class no doubt—which had better have been left unprinted. We cannot altogether share the *Mail's* views on this matter, for, notwithstanding our good words, which provoke a full-bodied and well furnished leader from such a pen as our Yokohama contemporary disposes of has surely *facta* justified its existence. Inland residence in China that it appears to be in Japan, because, as we think, foreigners have quite as much liberty to travel and reside in the interior of China as they can make any profitable use of. But the general question with which it is bound up in Japan, the revision of Treaties, is one that would interest residents in China very much more than it ever brought within measurable distance of the practical policy of the latter country. Hence, even while still a long way off, the subject has sufficient attraction for many of our readers to warrant us in once more referring to it. The difference between the *Japan Mail* and ourselves appears to be one of appraisal, and the case is fairly enough stated by our contemporary. That paper sets an extremely high value on the liberty to travel, without passport or other restriction, through the length and breadth of Japan; and we are not concerned to dispute the estimate, if regarded from the point of view of artists, *escapades*, or dilettanti. Considered in its commercial aspect, however, we venture to doubt whether the game be worth the candle. It is unfortunate for us that in this view we have opposed to us the whole body of British merchants in Yokohama, whose memorial on the subject to their Minister in 1882 is quoted with approval by the *Japan Mail*. But in a matter of speculative policy we confess we hardly share our esteemed contemporary's boundless faith in the infallibility of the Yokohama merchants; because the men are of the same race and culture as other commercial bodies, which have been now being "at fault" in straying beyond their daily beat. It would be worth something to see the British merchant of Japan "in the interior," meeting "face to face" with the producers and consumers, there arranging in person the terms, and extent of his business without the intervention of third parties, and as there are excellent photographers and artists in the land of the Sunriser we should enjoy seeing his picture taken "before" and "after" that interesting expedition into the interior. Have the merchants and the producers, in any country, and who the consumers, and have they ever observed who the direct relation of cause and effect or not,

the desolated contact with these two interesting classes? Is it not the function of the shrewd Jew and the shrewd pedlar in the West, the village usurer in the East, and shrewd adventurers of the meanest dimensions in any country? In the hands of the highest industrial development—such as England—who is the merchant, as we use the word, who could live by direct contact with producers and consumers? Foreigners do indeed settle in great numbers in England and other such countries for purposes of trade. Do they seek the "real" producers and consumers? Do they settle at Market Harborough, Daresbury, or even Peckham? "Not there! Not there!" indeed, but in the brick wilderness and grimy alleys of London, Manchester, and Glasgow. The legend of the Hebrew, greatly daring, who starved on the confines of Aberdeenshire has surely a lesson for those who are open to learn something about trading in the interior of a country. Of course it is hard to prove a negative, and if any one chooses to maintain that there are fortunes waiting for those foreigners who shall travel without a passport and own real estate in Japan, he please himself beyond the reach of contradiction. Only, reasoning from the known to the unknown, we have taken the liberty to doubt the proposition. Restriction on travel and residence in the interior is not to be commended for its own sake, but we question whether it is worth making any substantial sacrifice to obtain its removal.

That in no country in the world is profitable trade carried on by foreigners traveling in the interior would be an absurd assertion to make. All Africa would rise up at once to refute such an allegation; and Russia would follow suit. But neither in the very black nor the very white continent are parallels and precedents usually sought for to guide the process of Japan. Our illustration of inland trading was taken exclusively from her nearest neighbor, the empire of China, and our conclusion has been paraphrased by our Yokohama contemporary in these words:—"Illegal trade in the interior of China is a large extent due to the absence of satisfactory arrangements for the proper treatment of emigrants from the coast, and the consequent necessity for those who return to their native homes to the time of their return to China."

I am informed by officers of the Government who have given attention to the subject that this is in a large extent due to the absence of satisfactory arrangements for the proper treatment of emigrants from the coast, and the consequent necessity for those who return to their native homes to the time of their return to China. It is not, however, as our Yokohama contemporary is inclined to believe, that the medium of China, having "suffered disastrously in former years, unrestricted trade in the interior of Japan by foreigners in person must eventually equalize unfavorably." This, the writer goes on to say, "is a fair sample of the reasoning to which we are habitually treated by the opponents of Revision."

Our contemporary here loses his habitual lucidity, for this is no sample of anybody's reasoning, neither are "opponents of Treaty Revision." It is only a sample of how the mind may be cleverly stirred up to close as to what was before said. But, after all, the experience of China ought to count for something to a neighboring country where the like experience is all yet to gain; where it is as well to set the candid readers of the *Japan Mail* to any of them who may see these lines—right as to what the experience of China actually has been. What our respected contemporary may mean by "illegal trade in the interior of China" we do not know; but if it refers to what was done anterior to the present treaties we will make him a present of all that—though the only illegal trade that was done then happened to be very profitable, and also only the doing of the post-treaty period. For then it was that "the medium of China" was, as far as possible, dispensed with, and "foreigners in person" attempted "to arrange the terms and extent of their business." The "terms" were fatal, the "extent" overwhelming, and the fact that the people who returned on this line of business were all ruined, excepting one house which possessed vast resources, is surely the most significant comment that can be made on the privilege of trading in the interior. Could we wind up our argument any better than we did in the sentence which the *Japan Mail* quotes from our former article in order to travesty it? "If what has proved such a general failure in China should turn out a success in Japan, it would be the most noteworthy fact in connection with trade in the island empire. Twenty revision may be good or bad, but in so far as it is good it probably rests on better arguments than those which are based on the value of inland residence."

**HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**  
A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 15th inst. There were present:—His Excellency the Acting Governor, Major-General G. DIBBY BARKER, C.B., Hon. W. M. GOODMAN, Acting Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. J. LEACH, Acting Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART, Registrar-General, Hon. G. MITCHELL-INNES, Colonial Treasurer, Hon. F. A. COOPER, Acting Surveyor-General, Hon. P. BYRNE, Hon. H. EAT, Hon. J. H. KIRKWOOD, Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

**NEW MEMBER.**  
Hon. F. A. COOPER, Acting Surveyor-General, was sworn in as member.  
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.  
**HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.**  
His Excellency said:—Honorable gentlemen, I am very glad to see you today to resume our common labors in the interests of this Colony, and though the time is probably short during which I shall retain the privilege of addressing you, there are a few remarks which I would like to make before I leave you, and in doing so, I further the good of this community.  
I have just returned from a tour of inspection in the interior of the Colony, and I have been struck by the fact that the people who are engaged in the interior of the Colony are not so well informed as they should be of the laws and regulations which govern them. I have therefore thought it well to call your attention to this fact, and to urge upon you the necessity of making yourselves acquainted with the laws and regulations which govern the interior of the Colony.  
I have also been struck by the fact that the people who are engaged in the interior of the Colony are not so well informed as they should be of the rights and duties which they owe to their fellow-citizens. I have therefore thought it well to call your attention to this fact, and to urge upon you the necessity of making yourselves acquainted with the rights and duties which they owe to their fellow-citizens.  
I have also been struck by the fact that the people who are engaged in the interior of the Colony are not so well informed as they should be of the value of their own property. I have therefore thought it well to call your attention to this fact, and to urge upon you the necessity of making yourselves acquainted with the value of their own property.

**FINANCE.**  
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one of very considerable importance has lately been announced in the Vaccine Institute. You are all aware how important a precaution colony like this, in which the failure of the supply of lymph is 1887, first drew the attention of Sir William Den Vaux to the establishment of a permanent source of vaccine lymph for the Colony. Much time and labor was spent by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon in making experiments with a view to the cultivation in the Colony of vaccine virus, and these were successful that the Sanitary Board strongly recommended the establishment of a Vaccine Institute. A site having been selected on the roof of the Sanitary Board, work on the building, which, with furniture, &c., is estimated at £3500, was commenced some time ago, and the building is now nearly completed. A detailed statement of all the work which is proposed to be undertaken in the coming year will be submitted to you in connection with the proposed annual report of the Vaccine Institute.

I may mention one of these which is likely to be of special interest to you inasmuch as it will be a boon to the community at large. I allude to the proposed establishment of a dispensary at the Civil Hospital for private paying patients. The able management of the Hospital and the high class of the nursing staff have rendered the Institution deservedly popular. A limit has at the same time been placed on the amount of such accommodation to be afforded, and the question of increasing the fee is under consideration. Proposals will also be submitted to you for the construction of new roads both in this island and in the New Territories.

I have received by telegraph the approval of the Secretary of State for the proposed extension of the Registration of Companies and the extension of the Companies Act to the New Territories. This is a very important step, and it is to be hoped that the public will be at once taken into consideration.

The Sanction of the Secretary of State has also been obtained for proceeding with the construction of the Central Market. I have in consultation with the Executive Council, been recently considering the method by which the licensing of hawkers has hitherto been conducted, and a change is in contemplation by which, I believe, not only will the hawkers themselves be introduced into the traffic, but a considerable increase of the revenue will result, while the interests of the public will be fully protected.

The estimate for the coming year—namely, advanced state of preparation and will be shortly laid before you. I think I may say that the estimated revenue for the coming year is £2,039,042, or an increase of over \$27,000 on that of the year 1890.

It is a matter of congratulation that not only has the revenue of the year this year, but also the revenue of the year 1890, both for this year and last year, and the increase of salaries, but also to leave a balance of \$250,000 towards defraying the cost of extraordinary public works.

I have been deeply struck by a considerable number of public works in progress or in future contemplation, and I am sure that the future of the Colony might be fairly said to be in the hands of the New Territories. The New Territories, New Kowloon, &c., have been so named, and I am sure that the future of the Colony might be fairly said to be in the hands of the New Territories.

With a revenue already very increasing and likely to be considerably increased by works now in progress, and about to be started, which will be of a remunerative character, as well as from duties which I have already touched upon, we may fairly assume that a considerable portion of the present year's revenue may be devoted to the improvement of the Colony, and to the improvement of the Colony.

The Commission appointed under the Equitable Commission Act, for the purpose of investigating the claims of the Chinese for compensation for the loss of their property in the New Territories, has been successful in its mission. The Commission has found that the claims of the Chinese are well founded, and that they are entitled to compensation for the loss of their property in the New Territories.

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**THE PRIMA RECLAMATION.**  
Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD said:—Will the Government lay on the table a statement showing (1) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1890; (2) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1891; (3) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1892; (4) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1893; (5) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1894; (6) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1895; (7) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1896; (8) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1897; (9) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1898; (10) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1899; (11) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1900; (12) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1901; (13) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1902; (14) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1903; (15) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1904; (16) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1905; (17) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1906; (18) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1907; (19) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1908; (20) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1909; (21) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1910; (22) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1911; (23) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1912; (24) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1913; (25) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1914; (26) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1915; (27) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1916; (28) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1917; (29) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1918; (30) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1919; (31) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1920; (32) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1921; (33) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1922; (34) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1923; (35) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1924; (36) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1925; (37) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1926; (38) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1927; (39) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1928; (40) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1929; (41) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1930; (42) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1931; (43) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1932; (44) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1933; (45) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1934; (46) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1935; (47) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1936; (48) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1937; (49) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1938; (50) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1939; (51) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1940; (52) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1941; (53) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1942; (54) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1943; (55) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1944; (56) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1945; (57) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1946; (58) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1947; (59) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1948; (60) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1949; (61) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1950; (62) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1951; (63) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1952; (64) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1953; (65) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1954; (66) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1955; (67) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1956; (68) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1957; (69) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1958; (70) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1959; (71) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1960; (72) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1961; (73) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1962; (74) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1963; (75) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1964; (76) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1965; (77) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1966; (78) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1967; (79) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1968; (80) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1969; (81) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1970; (82) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1971; (83) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1972; (84) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1973; (85) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1974; (86) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1975; (87) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1976; (88) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1977; (89) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1978; (90) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1979; (91) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1980; (92) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1981; (93) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1982; (94) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1983; (95) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1984; (96) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1985; (97) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1986; (98) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1987; (99) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1988; (100) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1989; (101) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1990; (102) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1991; (103) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1992; (104) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1993; (105) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1994; (106) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1995; (107) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1996; (108) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1997; (109) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1998; (110) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1999; (111) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2000; (112) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2001; (113) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2002; (114) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2003; (115) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2004; (116) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2005; (117) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2006; (118) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2007; (119) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2008; (120) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2009; (121) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2010; (122) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2011; (123) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2012; (124) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2013; (125) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2014; (126) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2015; (127) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2016; (128) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2017; (129) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2018; (130) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2019; (131) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2020; (132) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2021; (133) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2022; (134) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2023; (135) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2024; (136) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2025; (137) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2026; (138) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2027; (139) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2028; (140) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2029; (141) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2030; (142) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2031; (143) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2032; (144) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2033; (145) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2034; (146) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2035; (147) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2036; (148) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2037; (149) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2038; (150) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2039; (151) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2040; (152) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 2041; (153) the amount of opium consumed from the 1st of January to the



to which he was entitled to 35 or 40 per cent. His Excellency had represented the Secretary of State, who had said that he would increase the amount to 50 per cent. and would proceed to do so.

THE SECRETARY FOR THE BOTANICAL SUPERINTENDENT.-  
DEPT.  
of \$7,600 for the construction of a road for the Superintendent of the Botanical Reservation Department was agreed.

PRATA RECLAMATION.  
(PRATA RECLAMATION.)  
The members of the Prata Reclamation. Committee had already been advised that that another \$50,000 would be required at the end of the year. The work now was being done at the expense of the Government. The Government had the name of the others and had to pay the same.

NOTICES RESPECTING THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.  
The following despatches were laid on the table:-  
The Legislative Council on the 15th

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE OFFICE ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.  
Downing Street, 4th August, 1891.  
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 163 of 29th May 1891, regarding a protest from the members of the Council against the payment of the lapse portion of the Military Contribution for 1890, before it had been re-voted by the Council.

As the Council was not informed, I directed to re-vote the money, that it had already paid in anticipation of the re-vote. It could have been taken first.—I have no doubt, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

KNUTSFORD.  
Chief Administrator the Government of Hongkong.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE OFFICE ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.  
Downing Street, 6th August, 1891.  
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 193 of the 7th August, enclosing a protest from the members of the Council against the payment of the increased amount of the Military Contribution on the ground that the full grant had not been voted in Hongkong.

I have also had before me a letter from the Association of Officers of the Hongkong and Shanghai Mercantile Marine Steam Navigation Company, for your information, with a copy of the letter which I have to be addressed to the Association in Hongkong.

It appears to be admitted that the colony is liable to bear a charge of £40,000; that it is not unduly large; and that it would be cheerfully paid if the complete garnishment were removed. Instead of the colony only, which portion, however, would be £10,000 a year, or more than four times the total contribution towards its cost.

The main objection to the charge is that the Colony considers that it has been treated in the matter, inasmuch as my despatch of 29th January, 1890, led the Colony to believe that the contribution of the Government was in proportion which the Colony should have a garnishment costing £250,000.

I have fully dealt with this misunderstanding in my despatch of 27th March, 1891, which has been received in the Colony and kind acknowledgement with its accompanying protest was written, and I trust that the full garnishment will have been removed from the minds of the members of the Council all feeling of ground on the part of Her Majesty's Government in the matter.

I can only add that Her Majesty's Government is very expressed in my despatch of 27th March, that no sufficient grounds exist for the payment of the full garnishment to the troops which to the troops which are to be sent from India for service in Hongkong or Eastern colonies, much greater delays would be caused in India than was anticipated in the case of troops to be recruited, in addition of service, &c. &c. The subject, however, in an advanced stage; the Officer commanding the regiment for Hongkong has been selected, and though I am not yet able to say to the Indian troops will be actually present in Hongkong, I am assured that every effort is being made to expedite their arrival, and I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

KNUTSFORD.  
Chief Administrator the Government of Hongkong.







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